

FIG. 2A

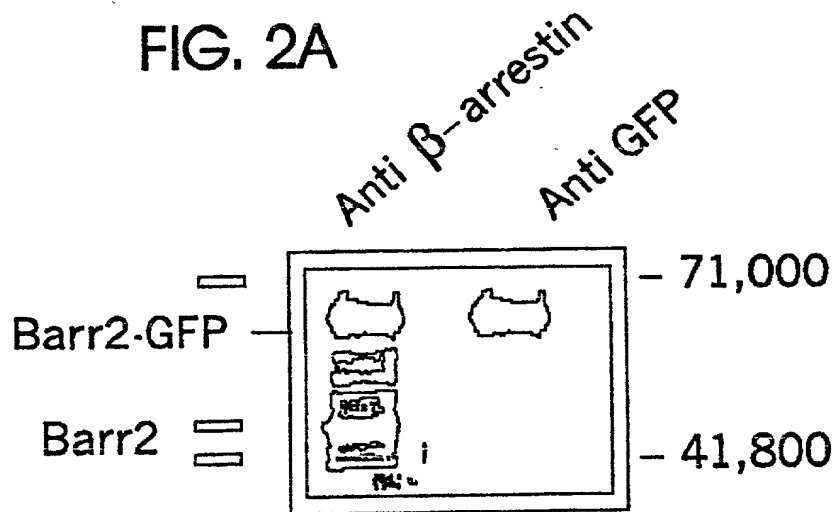
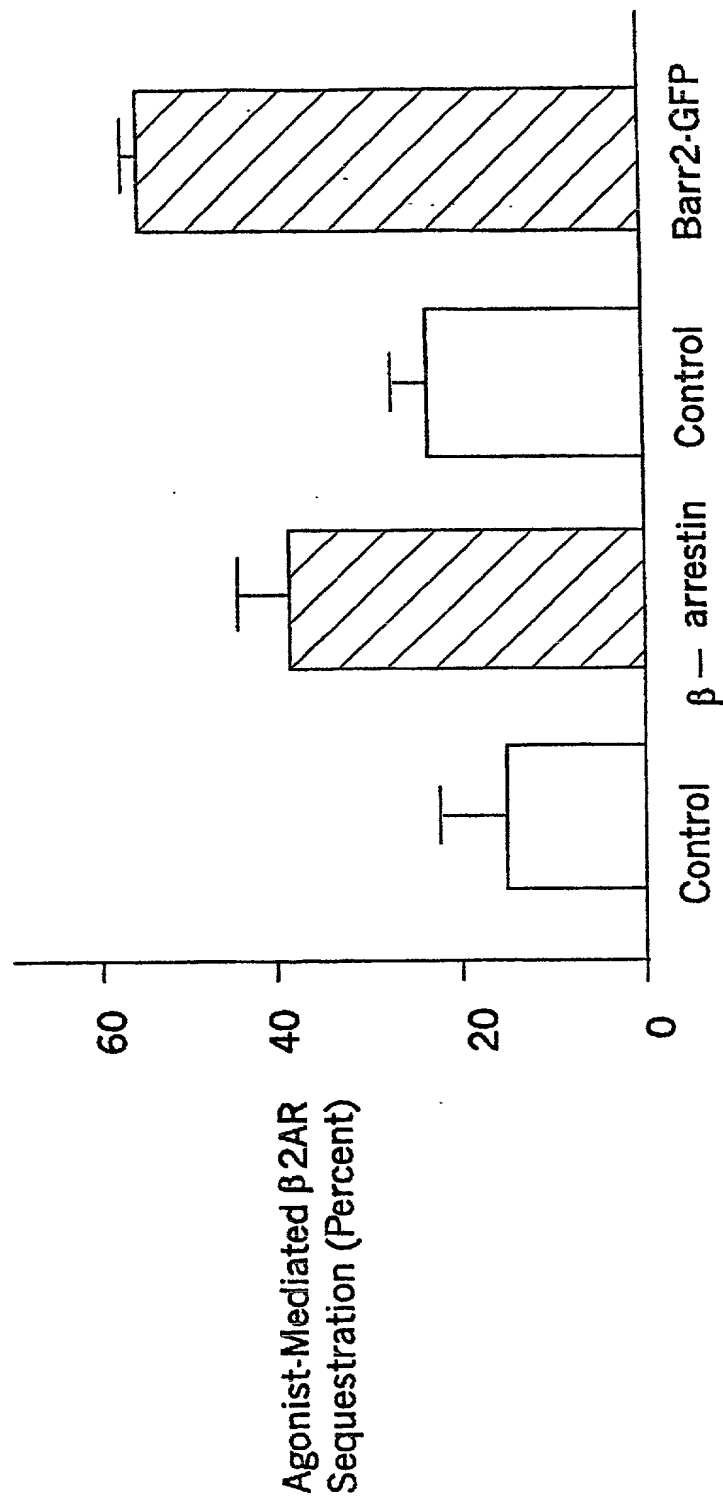


FIG. 2B



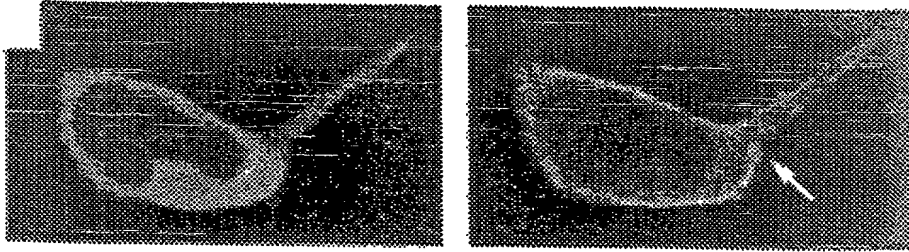


FIG.3A

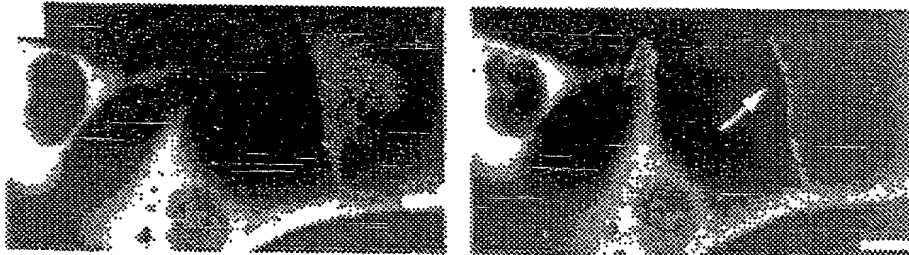


FIG.3B

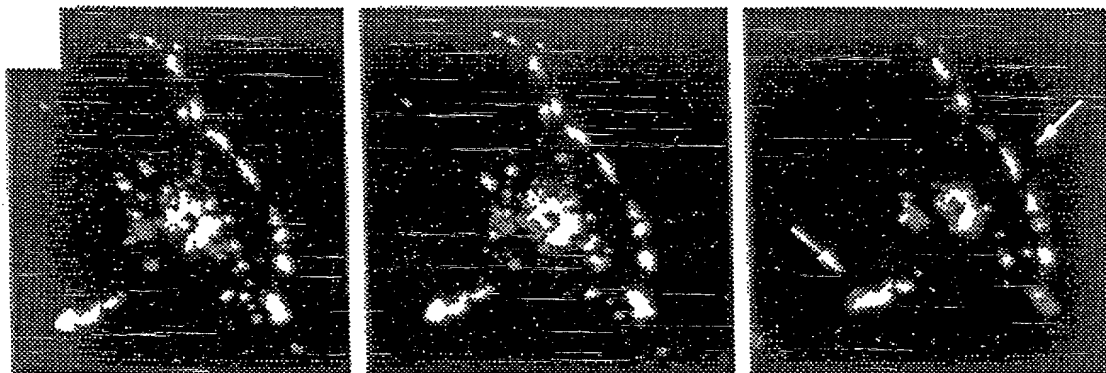


FIG. 4A

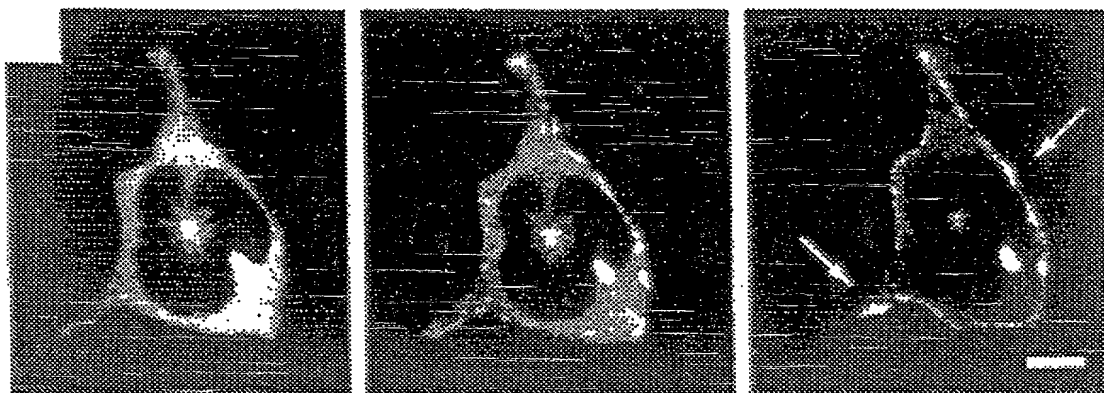
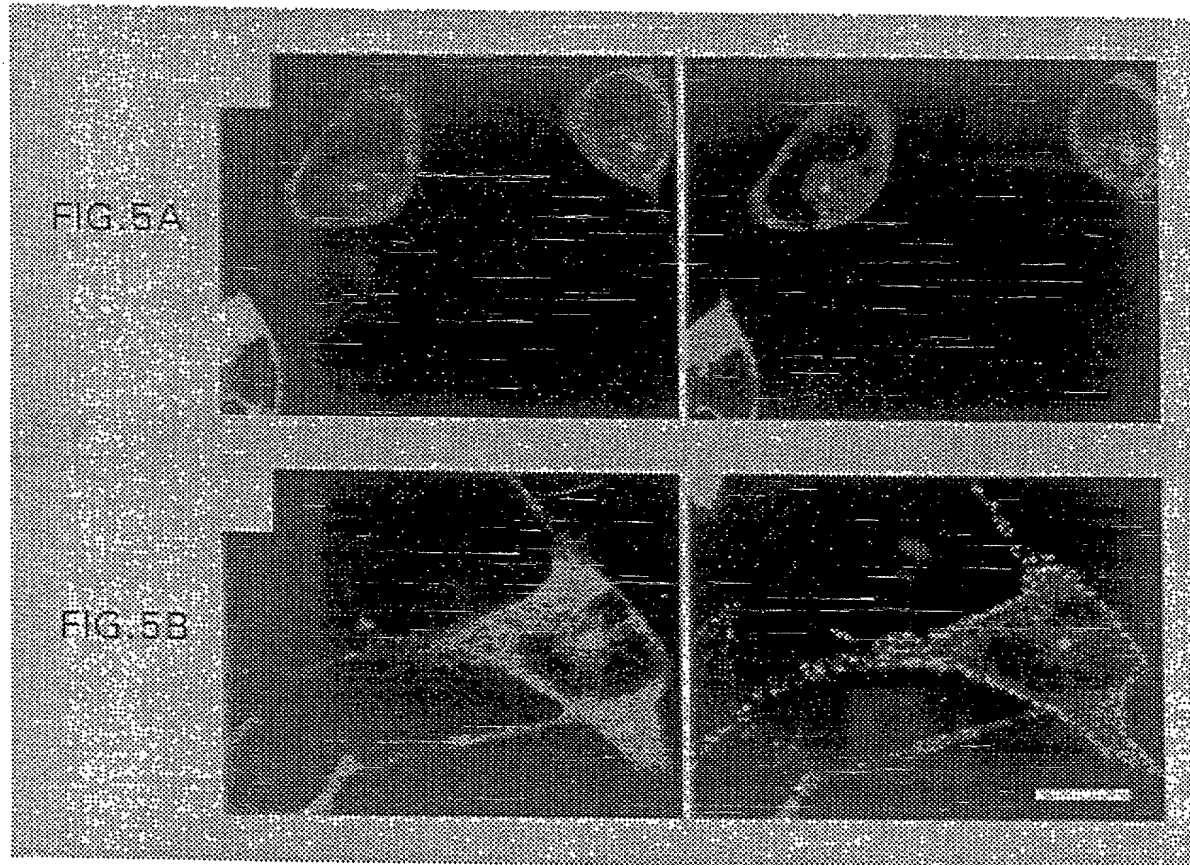


FIG. 4B



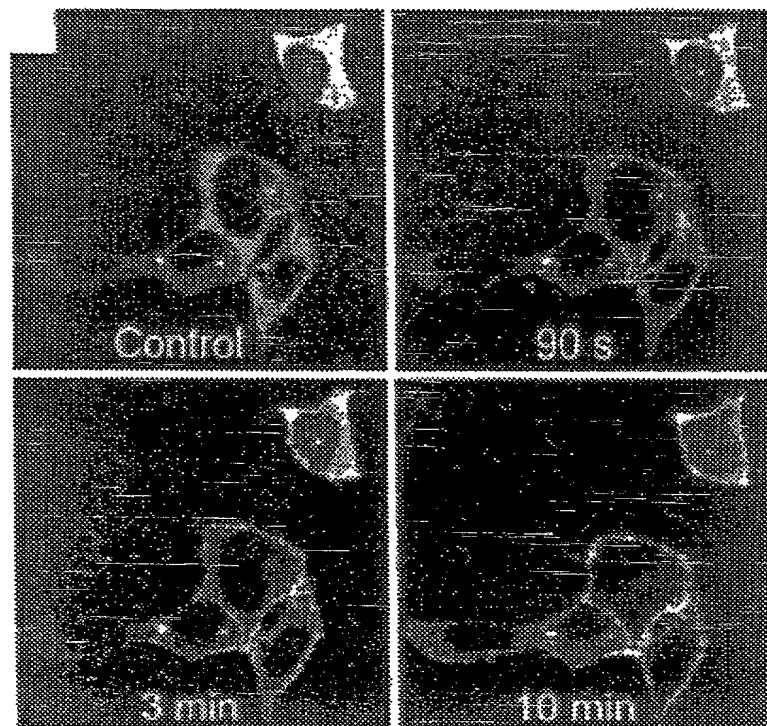


FIG.6A

FIG. 6B

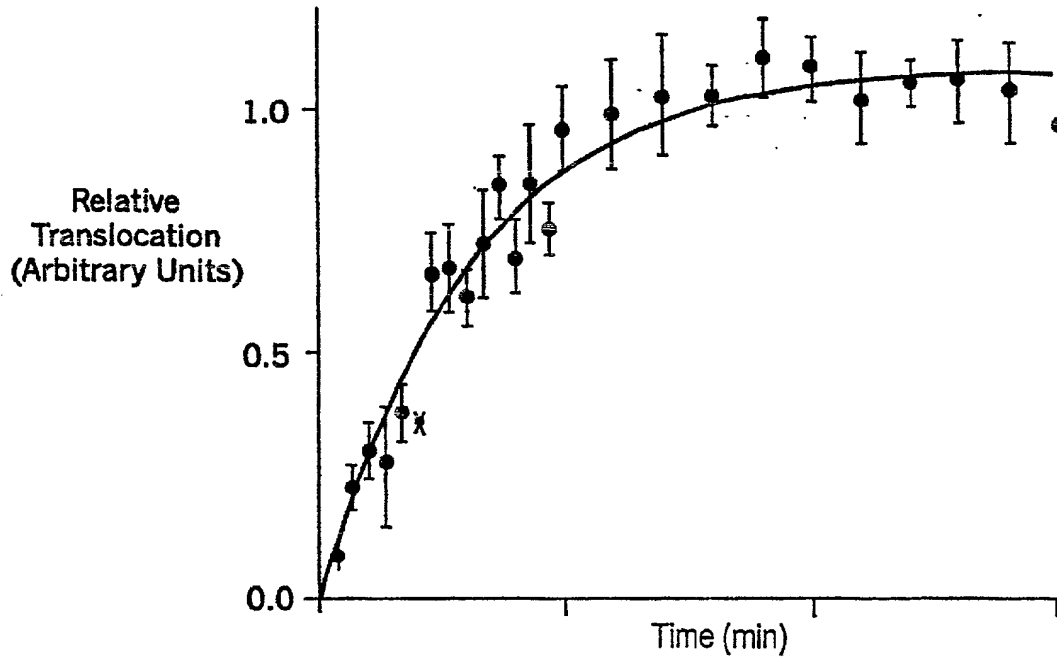
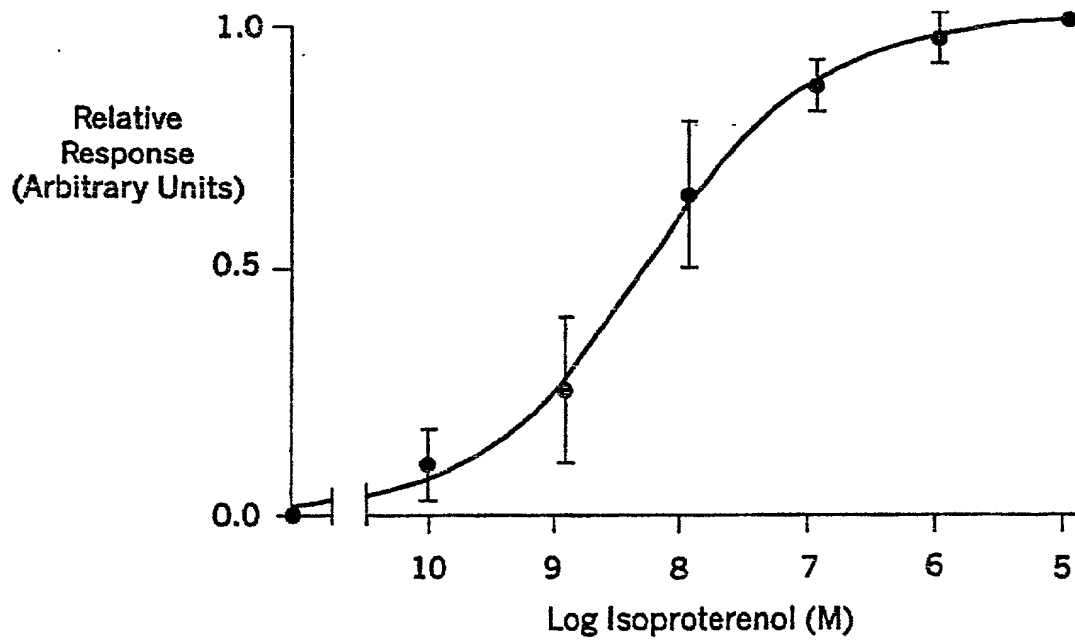


FIG. 6D



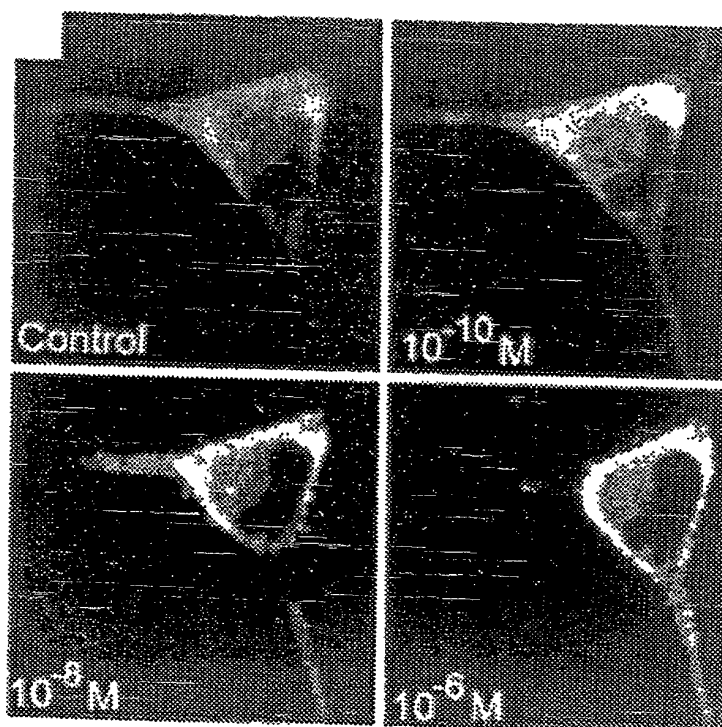


FIG.6C

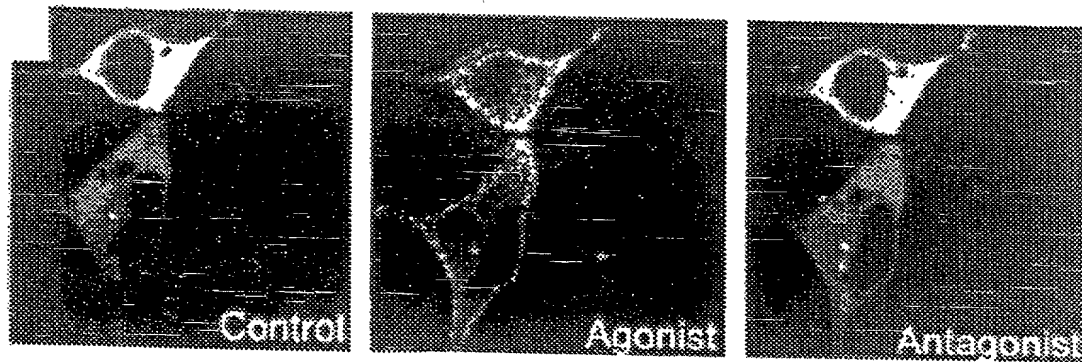
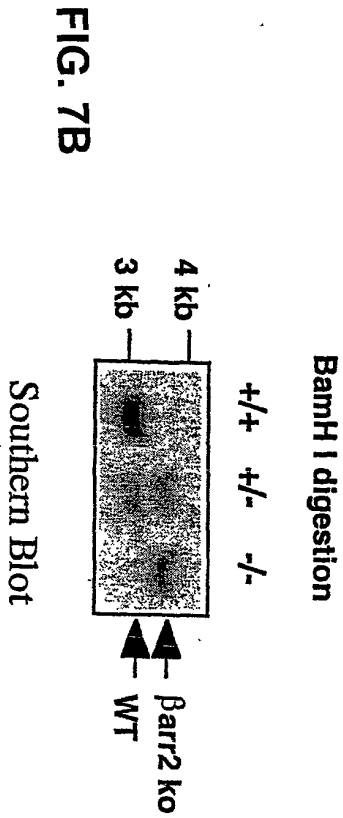
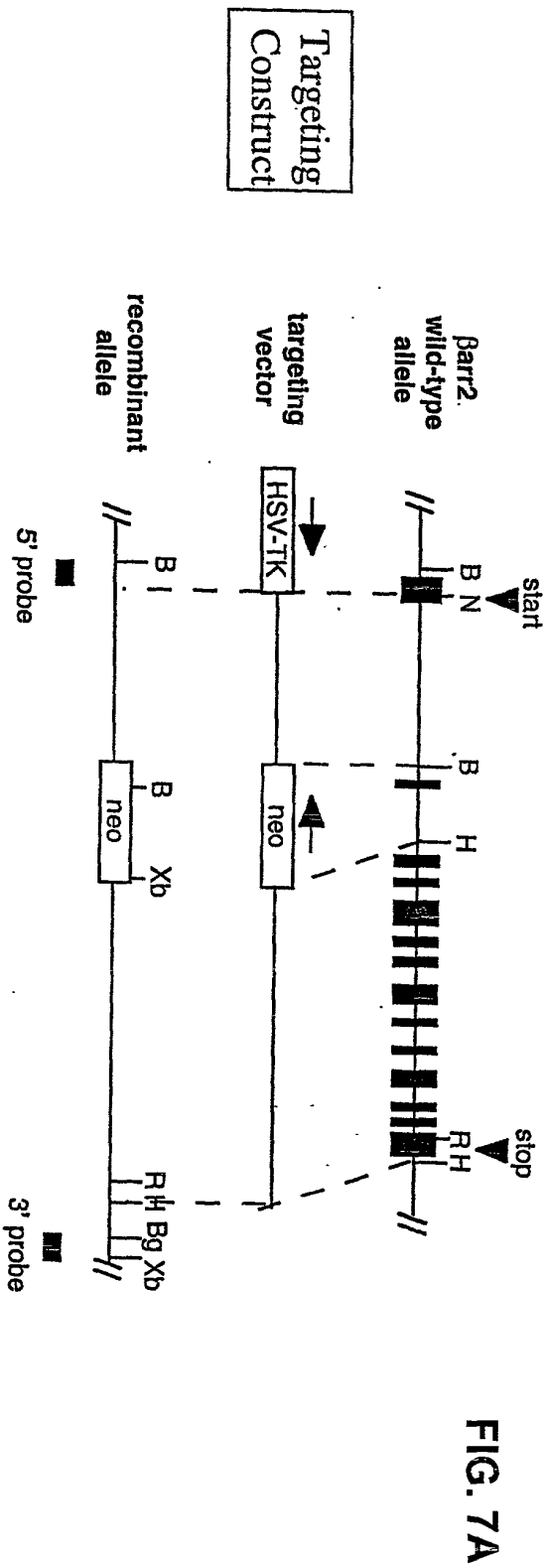
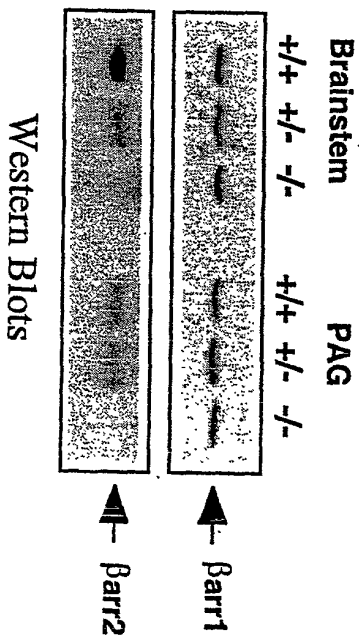


FIG.6E

β -Arrestin 2 KO Mice

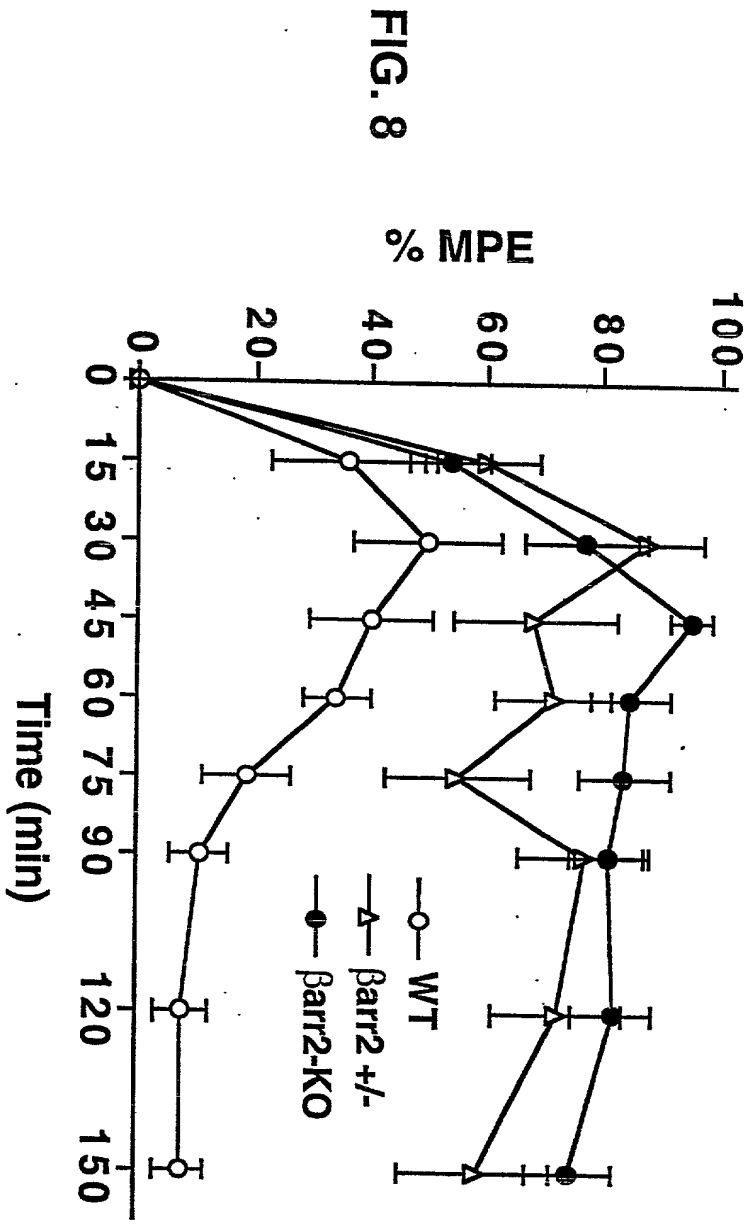


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Morphine-Induced Antinociception



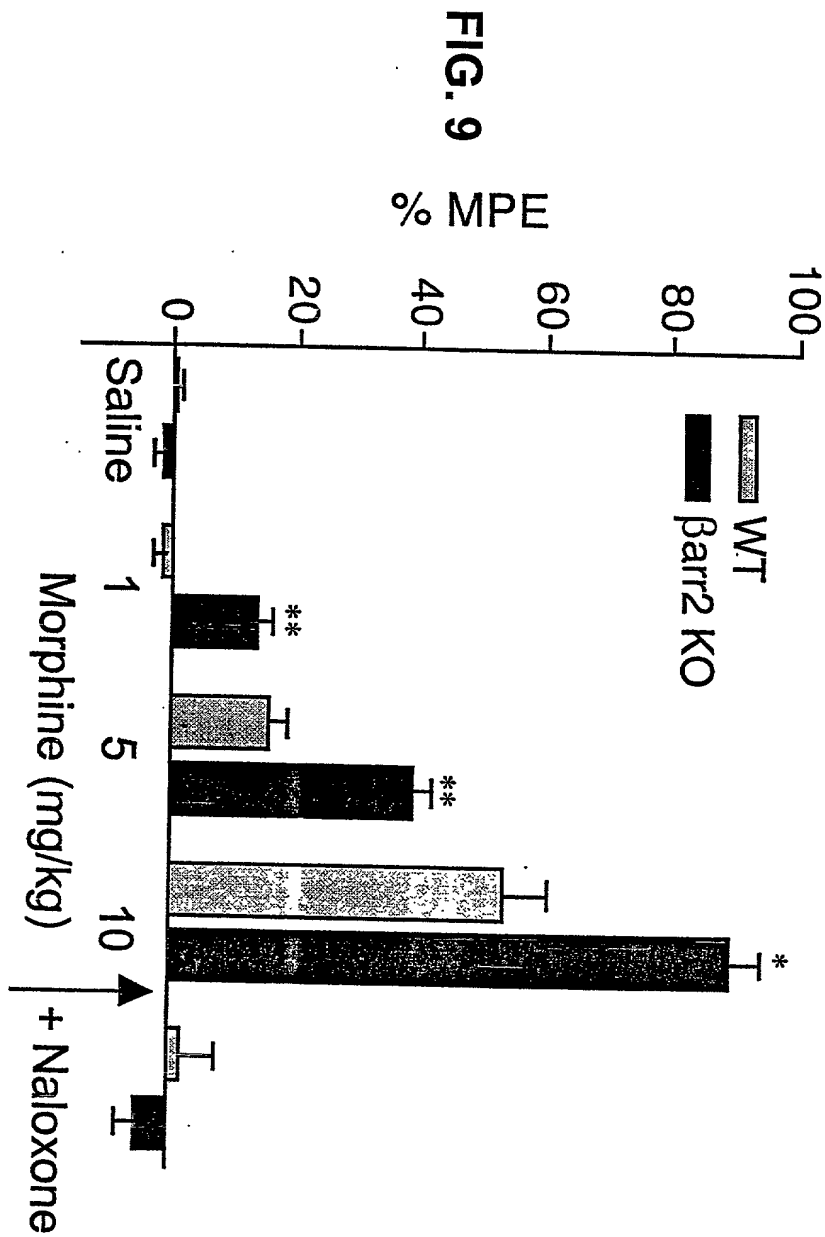
Hotplate (56°C, 30 sec cutoff) paw-withdrawal latency after morphine (10mg/kg, s.c.)

% Maximum possible effect (MPE) = $100\% \times (\text{Response time} - \text{Basal time})$

11/14 (30 sec - Basal time)

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Morphine-Induced Antinociception



Hotplate (56°C, 30 sec cutoff) paw-withdrawal latency after morphine (30 min, s.c.) and naloxone (2.5 mg/kg, 10 min, s.c.).

Morphine-Induced Hypothermia

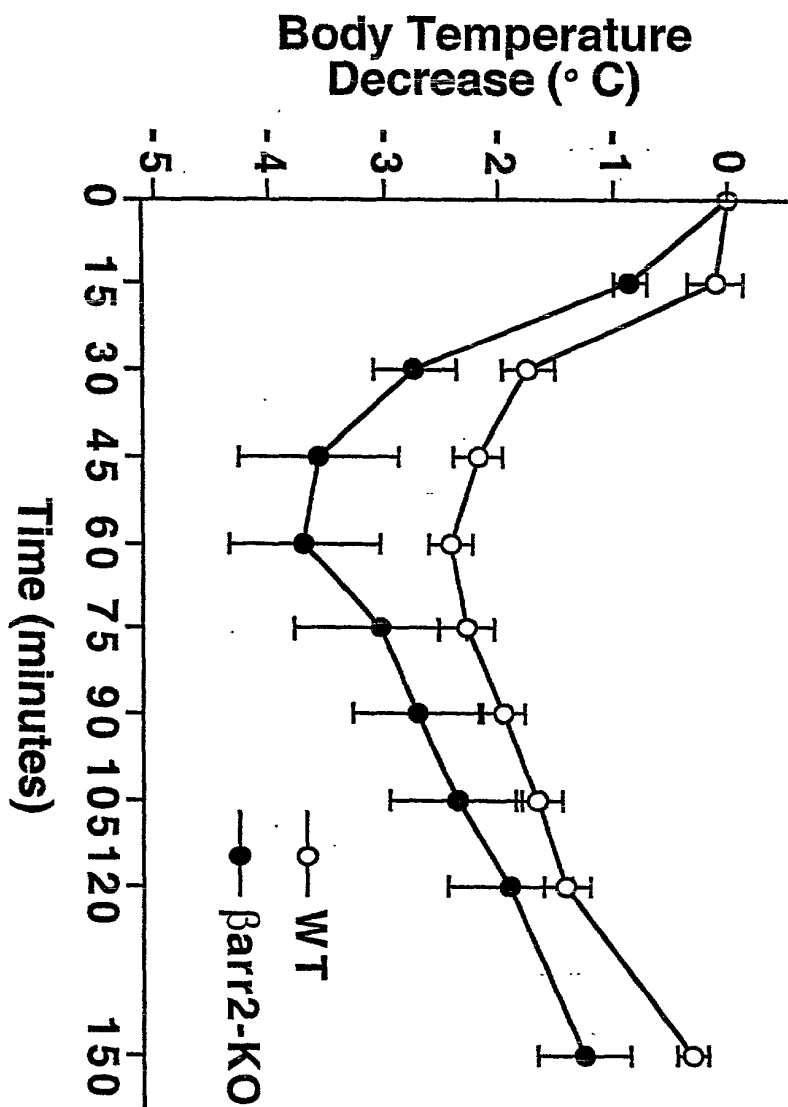
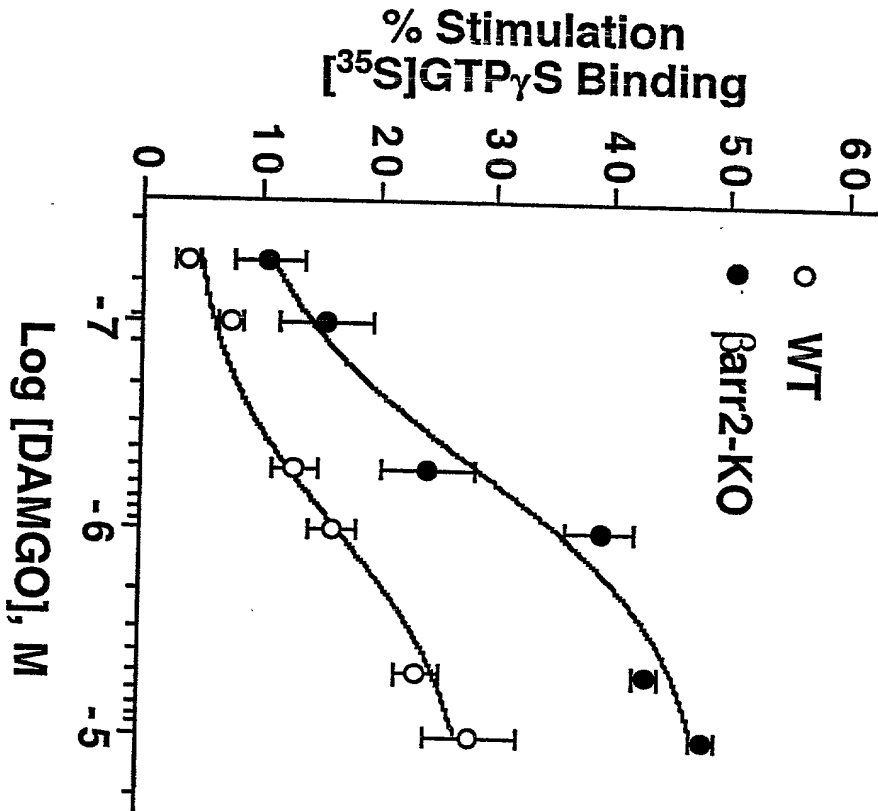


FIG. 10

Rectal temperature after morphine (10mg/kg, s.c.)

[³⁵S]GTP_γS Binding in Periaqueductal Gray Membranes

FIG. 11



Gα_{i/o/z} Protein levels
in PAG membranes

